

1. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for recurrent pregnancy loss, said method comprising determining whether a *formin-2* gene of said patient has a mutation, wherein a mutation indicates that said patient
5 has an increased risk for recurrent pregnancy loss.
2. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for recurrent pregnancy loss, said method comprising measuring *formin-2* biological activity in said patient or in a cell from said patient, wherein decreased levels in
10 said *formin-2* biological activity, relative to normal levels, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for recurrent pregnancy loss.
3. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for recurrent pregnancy loss, said method comprising measuring *formin-2* expression in said patient or in a cell from said patient, wherein decreased levels in said
15 *formin-2* expression relative to normal levels, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for recurrent pregnancy loss.
4. The method of claim 3, wherein said *formin-2* expression is determined
20 by measuring levels of *formin-2* polypeptide.
5. The method of claim 3, wherein said *formin-2* expression is determined by measuring levels of *formin-2* RNA.
- 25 6. A method for determining whether a person has an altered risk for recurrent pregnancy loss, comprising examining the person's *formin-2* gene for polymorphisms, wherein the presence of a polymorphism associated with recurrent pregnancy loss indicates the person has an altered risk for recurrent pregnancy loss.